

#### MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

### CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

East Madison Water Association, Inc
Public Water Supply Name

0450007

570 East Woodrow Wilson • Post Office Box 1700 • Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

2011 J.S. - 5 AM 9: 36

#### 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report East Madison Water Association, Inc. PWS ID#: 0450007 June 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the East Madison Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Audrey Mauldin, Manager 601.859.2810. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the business office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST R	ESULI	ΓS		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Total Coliform     Bacteria	Y	Novem Decem		sitive nitoring	2		NA		0	•	sence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environmen	
Inorganic	Cont	aminant	S										
10. Barium	N	2009*	.008	.004	008	ppm		2	2	fror	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2009*	2.8	1.8 -	- 2.8	ppb	:	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
14. Copper	N	2010	.4	0		ppm		1.3	AL=1.3	sys	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
16. Fluoride**	N	2010	1.4	No F	Range	ppm		4	4	Ero add disc	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
17. Lead	N	2010	1	0		ppb		0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Disinfectio	n By-	-Product	S										
81. HAA5	N .	3Q2010	63	RAA		ppb		0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.		
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	3Q2010	62	RAA		ppb		0			By-product of drini chlorination.	king water	
Chlorine	N	2010	1.78	1.27	<b>– 1.82</b>	ppm		0	MDRL		Water additive use	ed to control	

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. We took 15 samples for colifrom bacteria during November 2010. Two (2) of those samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We took six (6) additional samples and did not find any bacteria at all.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the EAST MADISON WATER ASSN-WEST is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 40%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The East Madison Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l. Microbiological Contaminants:

<sup>(1)</sup> Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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9am-11am & 2pm-4pm No Phone Calls Please	Canton Estate Apts. @  388 Ricks Dr. Canton, Ms  will be taking applications on June 30	<u> </u>	
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as is vested in me, with no 33 Münster Mr. warranties my signature MITNESS my signature Day of June	t and Celtics  32 Cancetor Bures	y Clerk 28 Beginning of	to a 22 Dead: Prefix iich is 24 High partners?
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PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Hinds County, Mississippi,

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EAST MADISON WATER - LEGALS,
0200365454
2011 Drinking Water Quality Report (2)

## **ANN MIDDEKE**

an authorized clerk of THE CLARION-LEDGER, a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

6/28/2011

Size: 6 words / 6.00 col. x 1.00 lines Published: 1 time(s)

Total: \$201.46

Signed Clerk of

Authorized Clerk of The Clarion-Ledger SWORN to and subscribed before me on 6/28/2011.

Notary Public

RICK TYLER

Notary Public State of Mississippi at Large. Bonded thru Notary Public Underwriters

(SEAL)



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				TEST R	ESUL	rs				
Contentant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Leyei Detected	Range of Detects or A of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Una Messure -ment	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiol	ogical	Contam	inants							
Total Collonn     Bacteria	Y	Novemb Decemb			N		50	presence of colform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic	Conta	minant								
10. Barium	N	2009*	.008	.004 + .008	ppm	2	2	Discharge of driving wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
13. Chroratum	N	2005	2.8	1.6 - 2.8	ρρb	. 100	100	Discharge from steel and putp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
14. Copper	N	2010	.4	O.	ppm	1.3	ALHS.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
16. Fivoride**	N	2010	1.4	No Range	ppm		.4	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong leeth, rischarge from fertilizer and eluminum factories.		
17. Lead	N	2010	1.00	0.	ppb	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Disinfection	on By-	Product	s							
81, HAA5	N.	3Q2010	63	RAA	ppb	0		60 By-Product of drinking water distribution.		
82. TTHIA (Total tribalomodianos)	N	302010	62	RAA	bbp	0		80 By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
Colorine	N.	2010	1.78	1.27 1.62	ppm	0	MORL >	4 Water additive u	sed to control	

aned notary

13-3-31 amended, e copy of f said